UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

PRESTON CHARLES, et al., \* Case No. 16-CV-6868 (KAM)

\*

Plaintiff, \* Brooklyn, New York \* August 21, 20178

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OPINION ACCESS CORP., et al.,

\*

\*

Defendants.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

TRANSCRIPT OF CIVIL CAUSE FOR FAIRNESS HEARING
BEFORE THE HONORABLE JAMES ORENSTEIN
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

## APPEARANCES:

V.

For the Plaintiffs: JEANNE-MARIE BATES CHRISTENSEN, ESQ.

TANVIR HAQUE RAHMAN, ESQ.

Wigdor, LLP 85 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10003

For the Defendants: EVE IRENE KLEIN, ESQ.

Duane Morris LLP 1540 Broadway

New York, NY 10036

For the Movant, Pro Se: CHRISLYN WILLIAMS

244 Fifth Avenue #200 New York, NY 10001

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             (Proceedings commenced at 10:46)
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                  THE CLERK: Civil cause for fairness hearing,
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        Charles, et al. vs. Opinion Access Corp., et al., docket no.
        16-CV-6868.
 4
 5
                  Will the parties please state their appearances for
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        the record, starting with the plaintiffs.
                  MR. RAHMAN: Good morning, Your Honor For the
        plaintiffs, Tanvir Rahman and Jeanne Christensen, Wigdor, LLP,
 9
        for plaintiffs and the class members.
10
                  MS. CHRISTENSEN: Good morning.
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                  MS. KLEIN: Good morning, Your Honor. Eve Klein,
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        from Duane Morris, for the defendant.
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                  THE COURT: Good morning.
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                  MS. WILLIAMS: Good morning, Your Honor.
        Chrislyn Williams and I'm pro se.
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16
                  THE COURT: Okay. Actually, do you guys represent
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        Ms. Williams as a member of the class?
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                  MR. RAHMAN: Technically --
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                  MS. CHRISTENSEN: Yes.
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                  THE COURT: Okay. So they are here to represent you
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        but you can certainly speak for yourself.
2.2
                  MS. WILLIAMS: Okay.
23
                  THE COURT: I'll make sure that you understand that
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        as things currently stand they represent you.
25
                  And I understand we have in the gallery a couple of
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1
        other members of the proposed class; Mr. Mills and Mr. Thomas.
 2
        Is that you, folks?
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                  MR. MILLS: Thomas Mills.
                  THE COURT: Okay. Folks, you're free to participate
 4
        if you want. If you want to be heard, just you let me know.
 5
 6
        Okay.
 7
                  MR. MILLS: Thank you.
 8
                  THE COURT: Okay. So we're here to have a fairness
 9
        hearing on the proposed settlement. I've read the papers and,
10
        Ms. Williams, you wanted to be heard about the settlement
11
        proposal, so I'm all ears.
12
                  MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. I was notified about the
13
        settlement. I no longer work there. It's been well over five
14
        years since I was employed there.
15
                  THE COURT: Yeah.
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                  MS. WILLIAMS: And I was notified via mail at my
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        post office box and I sent you the letter explaining all of
18
        that.
19
                  THE COURT: Yes.
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                  MS. WILLIAMS: The details.
2.1
                  THE COURT: And when I was -- I just don't feel that
        I was notified adequately. Like I know that they weren't
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23
        required by law to, you know, send a registered letter or just
24
        send it -- it was sent Third Class Mail.
25
                  So when I received it, it received it late and then
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when I reached out to them, it took two or three -- it took -- you know, they were like oh, it kept ringing and they're like well, someone will notify you. You have to give them at least 48 hours.

So then when I was notified I said let them know -I said listen, by the time I received it it was late June and
I wanted to reach out to someone to find out what was going
on. I don't want to just sign something. It was past the due date.

So they said well, sorry, it's too late. Really sorry. And I said well -- and I explained the situation and they're like I'm sorry.

And I -- then he said well, do you know what you're entitled to and I said no, what am I entitled to?

And then he said I don't know. So I don't feel like I was given any information about what my rights were. I know it was -- the place was horrible.

I know that I was trained there for 20 hours. I was very articulate, very good on the phones and then once I started working there, people — they were like oh, depending on how many interviews you require, if you're able to get a lot of interviews and be able to keep people on the phone they'll do this for you and they'll give you this bonus and all. And that wasn't happening. And so that's one of the reasons why I left there.

2.1

But I just feel like the people that -- then when I reached out again to the party that was handling the lawsuit that was in Minnesota, I asked them, I left them a message asking them what I was entitled to, and again, they still never -- they never even returned my call.

So that's why I reached out to the Department of
Labor and I reached out to the Attorney General to find out
what my rights are, because I feel like the letter should have
stated and then even when I sent the letter to you, it still
said our records indicate you were employed one day. That
doesn't tell me anything.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. You sent the letter to me and that's what I said?

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MS.}}$  WILLIAMS: No. I sent a letter to you and then the --

THE COURT: Oh, I see. And they wrote back.

MS. WILLIAMS: They wrote back and they said our records indicate that you were employed one day. That's all fine, but what day? Like tell me what day. You still aren't giving me any -- if you're representing me, I feel like you should be doing due diligence to say okay, well, this is providing you that information and allowing me to decide if I want to opt in or opt out.

A lot has happened since --

THE COURT: Well -- and I understand your

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        dissatisfaction with receiving the notice.
 2
                  MS. WILLIAMS: Right.
 3
                  THE COURT: The timing -- you feel the notice that
        you got didn't tell you enough about the nature of the case,
 4
        or what was involved?
 5
                  MS. WILLIAMS: Correct. And I --
 6
 7
                  THE COURT: What would like to know?
 8
                  MS. WILLIAMS: Well, I would like to -- I wanted to
        know then like --
 9
10
                  THE COURT: No, no. What do you want to know now?
11
                  MS. WILLIAMS: What do I want to know now? I want
12
        to know -- I still haven't found out what the class action --
13
        I know the place was horrible. I know that. That's why I
14
        left.
15
                  THE COURT: That's not what the case is about
16
        though, whether it was horrible.
17
                  MS. WILLIAMS: But --
18
                  THE COURT: It's a wage claim.
19
                  MS. WILLIAMS: Right, but I know what I'm saying --
20
        but I know the place wasn't -- I know the wages weren't fair.
2.1
        I know that.
22
                  THE COURT: Well, what is it you want to know about
23
        the litigation?
24
                  MS. WILLIAMS: I wanted to know what I was entitled
25
        to and they couldn't even answer that question.
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1
                  THE COURT: Well, they've now told me, and frankly,
 2
        I'm not sure I quite understand the letter myself.
 3
                  MS. WILLIAMS: Because I had known that then I was
        like why would I have done all that. I could have told you
 4
 5
        that over the phone. That's a ten second phone call, oh, you
        were employed there for one day. But it doesn't make sense
 6
        because I know I had trained there for at least 20 hours.
 7
                  THE COURT: Yeah. The letter I got dated August
 8
        13th -- and I'm noticing now, and I didn't notice it earlier,
 9
10
        Mr. Rahman, your August 13th letter to defendant's counsel but
11
        not to Ms. Williams. You didn't send that to her?
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                  MR. RAHMAN: No, we did not.
13
                  THE COURT: All right. One might think that if
14
        you're going to respond to something she said you might have
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        the courtesy to let her know.
16
                  But in a footnote in their letter to me, Ms.
17
        Williams, they said that your share of the settlement would be
18
        $3.25.
19
                  MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. And that's fine, but that --
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                  THE COURT: Let me just finish the sentence.
2.1
                  MS. WILLIAMS: Right. Sorry.
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                  THE COURT: But they also say at the bottom of page
23
        1 into page 2 that they couldn't provide an estimate of your
24
        settlement share because they're not in possession of this
25
        information.
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                  So on one hand they're saying they don't know.
 2
        on the other hand in a footnote they're saying they do know
 3
        and it's $3.25.
                  Can either of you counsel shed some light on that?
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                  MR. RAHMAN: Sure, Your Honor.
 5
                  It's correct that we do not possess the breakdown
 6
 7
        (indiscernible) terms of what they're estimated to receive.
 8
        That's data that the case administrator Dahl possesses.
                  But when we did -- the parties jointly reached out
 9
10
        to Dahl after we heard -- after we received Ms. Williams'
11
        letter motion and Dahl informed us that she would be entitled
12
        to $3.25.
13
                  THE COURT: And that wasn't something you can tell
14
        her by saying I'll check with the claims administrator and
15
        call you back?
16
                  MR. RAHMAN: Your Honor, I --
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                  THE COURT: Was that something you could have done?
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                  MR. RAHMAN: I could have done that.
19
                  THE COURT: Any reason you didn't?
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                  MR. RAHMAN: I think -- I believe I told her if she
2.1
        contacted --
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                  THE COURT: Is there any reason you did not do it,
23
        Mr. Rahman?
24
                  MR. RAHMAN: No, there isn't.
25
                  THE COURT: All right. So they've been unreasonably
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        rude to you. I don't know why. But now you have the
 2
        information. And I'm sure going forward counsel won't be rude
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        to other people who will find themselves in a similar
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        situation.
                  It's really needlessly disrespectful and it's one of
 5
        the reasons people have a dim view of these kinds of actions,
 6
 7
        unfortunately.
 8
                  MS. WILLIAMS: Right.
 9
                  THE COURT: But there it is. Anyway, so what else
10
        would you like to know about the lawsuit?
11
                  MS. WILLIAMS: I mean, that's -- I guess that's
12
        adequate information, but I wanted to know the dates that -- I
13
        mean, I don't know -- I think he said -- he explained that he
14
        doesn't have the information so he doesn't know the dates of
15
        the employment there.
16
                  THE COURT: Yeah.
17
                  MS. WILLIAMS: So I just wanted to know how they
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        came up with that number then and how do they -- they said
19
        they have record that I was employed there one day. So what
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        do they --
2.1
                  THE COURT: Well, what's your recollection of when
22
        you worked there?
23
                  MS. WILLIAMS: Well, I know I trained there for 20
24
        hours.
25
                  THE COURT: Over how many days? Do you know?
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1
                  MS. WILLIAMS: I'm not sure but then I was on the
 2
       phones and on the floor and I'm not sure how many days I was
 3
       there because the job I'm at now I've been there for like five
       years. So I'm not sure. It was a while ago. So that's what
 4
 5
        I was trying to get an answer.
                  THE COURT: Do you have any sort of ballpark
 6
 7
        recollection of how long you were employed there?
 8
                  MS. WILLIAMS: To be honest, no. I mean, I'm not
 9
        sure if it was days. I'm not sure. I honestly don't know.
10
                  THE COURT: All right. Counsel, do any of you have
11
        information about Ms. Williams' employment?
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                 MS. KLEIN: Your Honor, we were supposed to get a
13
        list from the administrator and they have not provided defense
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       counsel with the list despite requests as recently as last
15
        evening. So I don't have that information, but I do know that
16
        as trainees we reached a settlement on an average number
17
        amount.
18
                  THE COURT: You don't know.
19
                  MS. KLEIN: And it would be -- I think --
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                  MR. RAHMAN: Your Honor --
2.1
                  MS. KLEIN: -- it was a one day --
22
                  THE COURT: We could all make quesses and estimates
23
       but I was really just asking if anybody knows.
24
                 MR. RAHMAN: Your Honor, I don't --
25
                  MS. KLEIN: I'm sorry. Please -- in the middle.
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2.1

THE COURT: In the middle so everybody can be heard.

Thanks.

MR. RAHMAN: Your Honor, just to make it clear, the defendants — the company did provide the administrator with the number of days that each class member worked, per year. Broken down by year. So that was provided by the defendants to Dahl.

I don't if the defendants or Dahl knows the precise dates of employment, the days that class members worked but I do know that there was a list that we also received that list the number -- full number of days that --

THE COURT: Guys, I wasn't asking for an argument, or to have you justifying yourselves. We can get to that.

I'm really just finding it -- trying to find out if anyone has the information. If you don't, you don't.

Now if the problem is that you can't get it from that claims administrator, that raises an issue about whether we should have a different administrator, because one would hope you'd have somebody responsive to the parties and members of the class, but we can come back to that.

All right. So nobody knows. Now is there anything else you're trying to find out?

MS. WILLIAMS: No, I mean, that's what I wanted to know.

THE COURT: I see.

MS. WILLIAMS: I read the letter and the question was about opting in and he precisely said no.

THE COURT: Well, but you -- I don't know if you see it. You have been allowed to opt in now.

MS. WILLIAMS: Yes. After -- yes.

THE COURT: Now the question is is that still what you want to do, or do you want to exclude yourself and do you understand what the choice is about?

MS. WILLIAMS: Right. I understand the choices and, you know, I'd like to opt in.

MS. WILLIAMS: I mean, it's more of like a principle thing, because I do feel that — I do feel that a lot of — I mean, and I don't mean to sound a certain kind of way, but there are a lot of people — the people that are there aren't the type of people that will know. They rely on — they rely on other — on authority to give — to provide them with information. They aren't the type of — some of those people there may not be able to comprehend the letter that they were sent. So it's not a clear letter in layman's terms.

So if they ring either party, either the people that are handling the class action — the administrators or the counsel, they should be able to provide them with information and not make it so difficult, because a lot of people just go do as they're told. They just sign and say okay, here. And

that's not fair.

2.1

THE COURT: I certainly agree that the lawyers and the claims administrators should be more responsive.

MS. WILLIAMS: Right.

THE COURT: And we can try and work on that.

Do you have any objections to the terms of the settlement, because if -- you know, you understand that when there's a settlement for a class everybody who doesn't opt out is bound by those terms. So you don't get more. You give up the claims that are released. You're agreeing to be bound by all the terms of the settlement.

So this is your chance to object to it, if you think that there's something unfair about it.

MS. WILLIAMS: I mean, I honestly don't find the fees -- the attorney fees to be fair.

THE COURT: What's your concern about it?

MS. WILLIAMS: Because the fact that I'm sitting here and that I had to reach out and this took a lot of work. Time that I don't have. I have a number of things that I'm working on, but I believe in my rights. I don't like people violating my rights and I believe that everyone should be heard. Everyone should — has a right to knowledge, to information.

And if you ring someone and they're dismissive to you, you should find out why.

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THE COURT: Yeah.
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2.1

MS. WILLIAMS: And -- yeah, so -- and I don't think that the fee -- I don't think they're appropriate. I don't.

THE COURT: Okay. Now one of the things about the agreement and counsel, please correct me if I've got this wrong, the whole thing has to be approved by the court.

But part of the agreement is that if the fee provision -- if the amount of fees awarded is reduced, the amount of the reduction is distributed among the class members. Is that correct?

MR. RAHMAN: Not the class members, but the authorized claims people who put in claims would be getting --

THE COURT: Right. So --

MR. RAHMAN: Not all class members.

THE COURT: So it's people who would be getting money under the settlement would be getting a pro rata share more.

MR. RAHMAN: Yes.

MS. WILLIAMS: That's correct.

THE COURT: Ms. Williams, one thing to consider, and tell me whether you object to the settlement, is whether you object to the overall settlement, meaning a class is approved and people have a procedure for making claims and those who make their claims get a share of the amount.

If you're objecting to that whole thing because you

think the entire settlement is unfair, for any reason, or is it just that the part of it that awards a third in fees to the plaintiff's counsel, that's unfair. It should be a lower amount to be distributed, but otherwise the settlement is fair in your mind.

MS. WILLIAMS: Well, I read the letter and it said that the overall amount that the defendants have put into the -- was 1.5 million.

THE COURT: Right.

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2.1

MS. WILLIAMS: So then it's saying that the attorney fees are \$500,000.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. WILLIAMS: And I'm not sure how many people are in the class that are entitled to opt in or opt out. So I'm not sure how much — how many people are part of that whole pie, but I think that people that have been subjected to unfair wages should definitely benefit more than people who have never set foot in a place that has walked — walks all over people's rights and is not paying them fairly.

THE COURT: Who are you comparing them to? The people who have never set foot? The people who didn't work for them?

MS. WILLIAMS: The attorneys.

THE COURT: Oh, I see what you're saying. Yes.

MS. WILLIAMS: The attorneys are getting this

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massive fee and meanwhile the employees that were there and subjected to -- it's bad enough the wage is not that high, the unfair wages. There's people that are living in poverty level and then be told oh, well, this party that's never been -- I mean, you know, granted --

THE COURT: I get your point. What I'm trying to find out is that a reason in your view to say the whole settlement is thrown out, or the settlement is preserved? The \$1.5 million put into the fund. That's preserved. But the amount given to the lawyers is less so that there's more to distribute. Do you understand the choice?

MS. WILLIAMS: Yeah, I understand the question.

THE COURT: And I'm just not sure I understand what your position is on that.

MS. WILLIAMS: It's not even -- being given this information and -- 3.25, that's fine. I'm not -- that's neither -- that's irrelevant to me at this point.

THE COURT: Uh-hm.

MS. WILLIAMS: But because I've worked there and I know that the people that are there, they're -- I mean, I'm not trying to sound any -- they're there because they have to be there, or they're there because that's maybe the best that they could do.

So I think that they should be given as much as possible to make them -- to make the situation fair and right,

and I think the only way to do that is to give them as much possible. And giving the attorneys a third of the settlement I don't find that fair.

THE COURT: Okay. And let me -- because I'm trying to make sure I understand what you'd like to see happen here. So one possible outcome is that -- and I'm not the presiding judge. I'll make a recommendation.

MS. WILLIAMS: Right.

2.1

THE COURT: It's a different judge who will make the ultimate decision.

But the presiding judge might say overall this is not a fair settlement, throwing the whole thing out. And then unless some new settlement is reached, at which point people would have a chance to be heard again, the case would have to be litigated. And you might win, you might lose, but that's — there would be no particular amount guaranteed to anybody.

MS. WILLIAMS: Right.

THE COURT: It would have to be litigated. That would be one resolution of what's going on today.

Another -- at the other extreme is the court says you know what? I've heard the objections. I think the whole thing's fair. I'm going forward with it.

MS. WILLIAMS: Right.

THE COURT: And then you're bound -- having opted in, you're bound to get 3.25 and the lawyers get what they

get.

2.1

MS. WILLIAMS: Right.

settlement, the end of the case for a total payment of \$1.5 million is approved, but the court says the lawyer's fee should be reduced to some other amount, and I wouldn't tell you what that is because I don't know, but just some lesser amount and the difference between what they were asking for and what they get that's distributed on the people who are already getting a share of the settlement.

MS. WILLIAMS: Right.

THE COURT: Between, or among those three choices, which is the one you're in favor of? In other words --

MS. WILLIAMS: Well --

THE COURT: -- nobody gets anything now and the case goes on and it's litigated.

MS. WILLIAMS: Well, probably the one where the employees get their share of the settlement as quickly as possible, because I'm sure that --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. WILLIAMS: -- they need it. And I'm saying that -- I'm not trying to sound condescending or anything, but I just -- I mean, I've worked there and it was a horrible place, which is why -- and I'm not saying like the place, but I'm just saying like any time you mislead someone and you say one

2.1

thing when they accept a job and promise them this and that, or you're going to get this extra for each interview and you're going to get, you know, and then you don't live up to - you don't fulfill the -- fulfill your promises, then I just feel like it's just false. And some people just didn't have any -- that's why they're so long.

So whatever would allow them -- I mean, I don't agree with the attorney fees but if it will allow the employees to get their -- I'm just stating my opinion.

THE COURT: Okay. So it sounds like to the extent you have an objection, it's only to the amount of the fees and that one thing that would be acceptable, or more acceptable to you than approving the whole thing is approving the settlement, but reducing the fee award.

And that that would be better, in your view, than throwing out the whole thing and having it go forward to litigation. Have I got it?

MS. WILLIAMS: Correct.

THE COURT: Have I got it? Is that a fair assessment?

MS. WILLIAMS: I think you got what I mean.

THE COURT: Okay. Good. I think I understand your objection now and if there's anything more you'd like to add, I'll hear you, but if not, I'll ask for responses from the lawyers. Is there anything else you'd like to say?

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1 MS. WILLIAMS: No.
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THE COURT: Okay. Counsel, anyone want to be heard on the objections?

MS. CHRISTENSEN: Your Honor, Jean Christensen. I just want to say, Ms. Williams, that I'm a partner at the firm and I apologize on behalf of the firm to what happened to you.

And it certainly raised concerns with us ever using this particular company to administer class actions going forward.

MS. WILLIAMS: Right.

MS. CHRISTENSEN: As well as internally raised awareness so that something like that doesn't happen again.

MS. WILLIAMS: Okay.

MS. CHRISTENSEN: Thanks for coming in.

THE COURT: And Ms. Klein, is there anything you wanted to say?

MS. KLEIN: I have no position on the fees, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Give me one moment here.

All right. Well, I'm certainly going to take your objection into account and make my recommendation and you are welcome to stay for the rest of the proceeding, if you'd like. Don't feel you have to. I have my own questions for counsel and I don't anticipate making a recommendation today. I'm going to have to write something up. But do feel free to stay,

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        if you like, or leave. Okay?
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                  MS. WILLIAMS: Okay.
 3
                  THE COURT: All right. Counsel, I'm happy to hear
        from you if you'd like to make a presentation. I've read your
 4
        papers. If you prefer, I can ask questions that I have, you
 5
        know, and you can respond. However you prefer.
 6
 7
                  But if there's something you'd like to say at the
 8
        outset, I'm happy to hear you.
                  MR. RAHMAN: Your Honor, there was two points that
 9
        we wanted to bring the court's attention and then I think we
10
11
        can allow Your Honor to ask his questions.
12
                  THE COURT: Sure.
1.3
                  MR. RAHMAN: In Section 6.1(b) --
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                  THE COURT: Okay. Give me a moment to get to the
15
        settlement agreement.
16
                  MR. RAHMAN: It's on page 15.
17
                  THE COURT: Yes, give me a moment please. I'm sorry
18
        section 6. --
19
                  MR. RAHMAN: 6.1(b) -- 6.1(c). There's a typo.
20
                  THE COURT: Yes.
2.1
                  MR. RAHMAN: There's a -- it says 180 days will be
22
              It should be 120. I'm not quite sure why that typo is
23
        in there, but it should be that after 120 days the checks that
24
        go out to class members become null and void, not 180 days.
25
             (Pause.)
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                  THE COURT: So if they're not cashed within 120,
 2
        instead of 180 days.
 3
                  MR. RAHMAN: Yeah.
                  THE COURT: All right. Anything else?
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                  MR. RAHMAN: And one last point.
 5
                  So the parties have also agreed to permit two other
 6
        class members who filed late opt ins, who gave us reasons why.
 7
 8
                  THE COURT: Yes.
                  MR. RAHMAN: And so once we add their shares to the
 9
10
        authorized claimant's amount, and also we were told by the
11
        administrator that there was also a -- they miscalculated the
12
        figures slightly that we gave to the court in our papers.
13
                  So the total value now that's going to be going to
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        authorized claimants, if Your Honor approves the settlement,
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        would be $458,879.64, which represents 47.71 percent of the
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        potential funds that could be claimed by class members and
17
        that would ultimately increase the total amount that
18
        defendants would have to pay if Your Honor approves the
19
        incentive awards and the class counsel's fee request. That
20
        would increase that number to $997,058.64. So a slight
2.1
        adjustment to those numbers.
22
                  THE COURT: I'm sorry. So the total number going to
        claimants would be?
23
24
                  MR. RAHMAN: Would be $458,879.
25
                  THE COURT: And the total amount of fees that you
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23
 1
        request?
                  MR. RAHMAN: $500,000.
 2
 3
                  THE COURT: Okay. Well, I understand your position.
        I'll ask you to submit a letter with the revised numbers, just
 4
 5
        a summary of it.
                  MR. RAHMAN: That's fine.
 6
 7
                  THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?
                  MS. KLEIN: Yes, Your Honor.
 8
                  THE COURT: Ms. Klein?
 9
                  MS. KLEIN: Two points. With regard to the
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11
        authorized claimant amount, I had $423,879 as of 6:00 p.m. ast
12
        evening, so --
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                  MR. RAHMAN: We added the service awards to --
14
                  MS. KLEIN: Well, the service awards are in addition
15
        to that.
16
                  THE COURT: I'll ask you guys after -- we'll set a
17
        schedule for a supplemental submission, but I'll just ask you
18
        to give me a joint report and let me know if there's any
19
        difference of opinion about what the amounts are.
20
                  MS. KLEIN: Okay. And the other item I wanted to
21
        raise. At the last hearing you asked me to address this
22
        before you today. We are seeking a general release for the
23
        one opt in and two named plaintiffs because they're getting
24
        the service fee, and you asked me if there was any authority
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to support that.

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                  And I brought a decision exactly on point. That is
        Ranboth, R-A-N-B-O-T-H - Venditti, V-E-N-D-I-T-T-I, vs.
 2
 3
        National Retail Sols and that is the Northern District case
 4
        that was dated February 6, 2018 and in that case the court
        specifically approved that.
 5
                  If I may, I'll hand up a copy of the decision.
 6
 7
                  THE COURT: No, no. You'll include it -- a citation
 8
        in the supplemental letter.
 9
                  MS. KLEIN: Okav.
10
                  THE COURT: Okay. A few questions. So am I correct
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        that you estimate that the settlement amount is roughly ten
12
        percent of what counsel calculated the overall liability to
13
        be?
14
                  MR. RAHMAN: Your Honor, if we include the total
15
        amount that could potentially go to the class in terms of the
16
17
                  THE COURT: If you get up in front of a judge after
18
        winning a verdict, you're successful in the case, how much do
19
20
                  MR. RAHMAN: If we were win on all our claims and
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        certify the class and --
                  THE COURT: Well, if you get what you think your
22
23
        clients are entitled to.
24
                  MR. RAHMAN: Right. The number would be around 17
25
        million, if we include the --
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THE COURT: 17 million. So the total amount is actually less than ten percent. Okay.

And just walk me again through the reasoning for settling at less than ten cents on the dollar?

MR. RAHMAN: Well, Your Honor, in terms of the -we're alleging were the unpaid wages to our clients, we're
actually recovering 75 percent of what we estimate to be the
best case scenario of unpaid wages, which we lay out in our
papers.

The additional 15 million we calculated for the inaccurate wage statement penalties, which, as we stated in our motion, that we have not found a case where that claim has been certified --

THE COURT: So why didn't you proceed on that theory? Look, if you think it's a wrong theory, say so, but then I have to question why you're bringing it in the first place. If you think it's correct, tell me that.

MR. RAHMAN: Well, we do believe we would be able to at the end of the day be able to certify that claim. But, again, like I said, we have not found a case that has addressed that and defendants have raised some --

THE COURT: Has a case gone the other way?

MR. RAHMAN: We have not found case law that goes either way. It would be a case of first impression, as far as we're concerned.

2 MR. RAHMAN: As far as we know. And defendants have raised a viable defense. They've articulated that they have

THE COURT: Uh-hm.

5 between inaccurate wage statement penalties and unpaid wages.

found case law where we'd be unable to sort of double dip

6 So there is that case law out there.

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And, again, the issue of being able to certify those kind of claims would be very much up in the air because, frankly, we need to look at each individual class members and look at the amount of wage statements for each of them that were inaccurate and that would require an individualized look.

And, again, while we did allege class claims --

THE COURT: That wouldn't preclude class certification though, right?

MR. RAHMAN: Class certification. Right.

THE COURT: Okay. It would just be a matter of calculation following a trial on the -- with representative witnesses, right?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$  RAHMAN: If the class is certified, potentially yes. Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. RAHMAN: But getting it certified would, in our view, be a very difficult process from what we know.

THE COURT: Class certification would be difficult.

MR. RAHMAN: Yes. On that claim.

certifying a class, is that something you thought was likely

25

to be a close call?

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MR. RAHMAN: A close call is accurate. Yeah, it could be a close call.

THE COURT: Really. Because my recollection -guys, tell me if I'm -- if I've got this wrong, but there was
a stipulation to a collective certification at the outset.

MS. KLEIN: Yes, the notice. For notice purposes.

THE COURT: Right. But that's based on -- you didn't think it was worth litigating whether there were similarly situated plaintiffs out there.

MS. KLEIN: For the FLSA issue, yes. But not for all the state law issues.

THE COURT: Okay. Fair enough. But in other words, if the case didn't settle, is there any real doubt that a class would be certified? A class of plaintiffs? And guys, I hate to have you pop up and down. Do feel comfortable. If you prefer to stand, of course. But do feel free to sit.

MS. KLEIN: I think that from the defense standpoint they would have had difficulty certifying at least a number of their claims. It might have been one or so claims that were certifiable, but, for example, there was a wage and time claim which would have been individual specific. There was a training claim, which there were certain payments made to certain individuals.

THE COURT: Fair enough, Ms. Klein, but that's not

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the question I'm asking. Is there any doubt in anybody's mind that in the absence of a settlement there would be a class action certified?

MS. KLEIN: Yeah. I would not concede that a class action would have been certified. We had a lot of defenses to certification.

THE COURT: The class. All right. What -- because I mean, look. The existence of similarly situated plaintiffs was stipulated. And you didn't have to but I assume you recognize a reality that there are others out there with comparable claims. A large group. No reason to suspect that they wouldn't pass bar in terms of typicality and adequacy.

So what would be the -- what would be the point at which class certification would be litigated.

MS. KLEIN: The first premise that has been stipulating for notice purposes from out standpoint since it was already state law class claims, (indiscernible) wasn't doing much additional to do that. And we didn't want to litigate that point. We wanted -- we knew there'd be some discovery --

THE COURT: I'm not saying you're bound by it, but I assume it reflected an assessment of what was out there. But let's assume it has no import at all.

What's the issue on which you think they would fail to get class certification in the absence of the settlement?

MS. KLEIN: I think that the claims were individually specific for a lot of people, in terms of the facts. The waiting time claim was a big piece of their claim. That was in dispute as to what happened.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MS. KLEIN: The same with the training claim. The meal break claim only affected people who worked on certain days. So I think that wouldn't have been class stipulated.

And on the wage statement issue, we had a legal issue. We don't think — it would have been a triple dip, essentially, because the claim wasn't that the wage statements themselves didn't contain the information, but because there were errors in payment, then there were errors in the wage statements. And they were already seeking the back wages, the double damages and then a wage statement claim.

And there was Second Circuit authority that we think would have questioned the ability to get paid a third time for the same injury.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else that anyone wants to tell me about why the less than ten percent recovery is reasonable? And don't get me wrong. I get it in terms of procedural fairness. No doubt about that. But in terms of substantive fairness?

MS. KLEIN: Can I just say one more point?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. KLEIN: I mean, when we're saying less than ten percent recovery, that was based on, in the defense view, a ridiculous number that was put out there.

THE COURT: I get it.

MS. KLEIN: And, in fact, was trying to use to hammer in the settlement. The amounts that are paid are really substantial for the claims that --

THE COURT: I know, but I'm using less than ten percent of what the plaintiff's claim they were owed.

MS. CHRISTENSEN: Your Honor, I would just like to mention, on the issue of the statutory wage notice, I think there's a distinction to be made between liability -- a liability determination and then damages analysis.

And so while I think the liability argument is strong, if we didn't fall prey to the double dipping issue that, you know, was it an inaccurate wage statement.

But that doesn't mean that automatically the statutory — those penalties would be awarded — a court would make them pay for every single wage statement that was potentially inaccurate and I think that's just — it's a noteworthy distinction because it pushes — while we still have a liability — a case for pleading a claim which, frankly, we'd be amiss if we hadn't, because it's our duty to make any potential claims that we have.

I'm not sure that such a damages analysis is

reasonable.

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THE COURT: Well, I don't know if you have a duty to make a claim that you think is really not going to pan out.

And one reason not to do it, you have to exercise your judgment.

But one of the things that informs the judgment I'm sure is the prospect of a possible settlement and justifying the abandonment of a claim to the court at the fairness stage.

And look. That's a call for you to make at the outset and I have to assess the substantive fairness at this stage and I understand your arguments.

Unless there's anything further on that, I'd like to go on to a couple of other issues that I wanted to ask you about.

Okay. Actually, before I go onto issues about the settlement, I neglected -- one housekeeping note.

There was an objection from somebody named Estafania. Elsie Estafania. And I note that what she says in her letter is, "Therefore, I object to staying in the class in order to further the investigations into the additional class action discrimination and fraud possibly as well." I believe I'm reading that correctly. It's handwritten.

To my mind that's not so much an objection to the settlement as a decision to opt out. But does anybody read it differently? And what I would want to do to avoid making the

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        wrong call about it is have the administrator reach out to Ms.
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        Estafania specifically to say do you wish to not participate
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        in the settlement at all, or do you want to stay in and object
        to it. Make sense to everybody?
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 5
                  MS. KLEIN: That's acceptable.
                  MS. CHRISTENSEN: Yes.
 6
 7
                  THE COURT: Okay. Good.
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                  And forgive me if I don't go precisely in the order
 9
        you've addressed these issues in your memorandum.
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                  On the service awards, just give me a comparison on
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        the amount that you're proposing to the amounts that each of
12
        the proposed award recipients would get under the settlement.
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                  MR. RAHMAN: Sure, Your Honor. Preston Charles, who
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        is seeking at $15,000 incentive award, he -- based on the
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        number of days that he worked at OAC, he's estimated to
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        receive $439.30.
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                  THE COURT: Uh-hm.
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                  MR. RAHMAN: Mr. Graziano was seeking a $5,000
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        incentive award.
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                  THE COURT: I'm sorry. I though Graziano was getting
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        15 also?
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                  MR. RAHMAN: No, he was the opt in.
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                  THE COURT: Oh, I'm sorry. Oh, yes. Yes. I had my
24
        notes wrong. Forgive me. Yes.
25
                  MR. RAHMAN: Yeah. Based on his days of work he's
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estimated to have to be receiving \$715.90, and Mr. Pabon, who is seeking \$15,000 of an incentive award, based on his days worked he's estimated to be receiving \$3,088.15.

THE COURT: So we have multipliers -- you know, comparing the service award to the claims of up to 30. Do you have any information or could you reasonably provide it to compare that aspect of it?

You gave me some cases about percentage service awards, or what percentage of the fund they get. But I can't really compare that to how it compares it to the award recipient's claims.

Is that something you'd be able to determine from the cases you've cited?

MR. RAHMAN: We can go back. I have not seen that kind of analysis.

THE COURT: I'd just like you to sort of cross check, if possible. I'm not terribly concerned about the named plaintiffs awards, though I do want to give that some thought.

But what is Mr. Graziano getting an award for? What did he do? Because he -- as an opt in he wasn't involved in the initial intake and helping you write the pleadings. What did he actually do?

MR. RAHMAN: Well, Your Honor, he can --

THE COURT: And I'm sorry. Before you answer. And

1 why him among all of the opt ins?

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MR. RAHMAN: Well, he was the only opt ins. There were no other opt ins. And he did provide us with information about his experiences, put us in contact with other potential class members.

THE COURT: How much time did he spend on this?

MR. RAHMAN: Excuse me?

THE COURT: How much time went into his participation?

MR. RAHMAN: Mr. Graziano's? I would say several hours. I mean, he -- again, he was a lone opt in. You know, we talked in detail about the claims, his experiences.

He did not attend the mediation, but he was aware of it, and he -- you know, he was consulted with during the process, if there were any questions that we needed to get the answers for our client.

So, yes, he was involved. He didn't -- his name was not on the complaint, but he did opt in soon thereafter. And he is receiving -- he's also agreed to a general release and his award is a lot less than the other two.

THE COURT: Okay. The remainder of my concerns relate to the fees and costs.

I note that you cite a number of cases approving a third and a percentage approach.

They're almost, if not all, pre Cheeks. And I know

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        you take a dim view of judge's providing a gimlet eyed review,
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        as you call it, of billing records. But I think post Cheeks,
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        that's exactly what judges are doing.
                  I'd appreciate it if you provide the billing
 4
        records, rather than just a summary of the hours you claim.
 5
        The contemporaneous billing records.
 6
 7
                  MR. RAHMAN: Sure. I believe we did send Your Honor
        -- we'll check again, but I believe we did directly to Your
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        Honor by mail the time records. Clearly, you haven't received
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10
        them. But we'll go back. We didn't intend to do that.
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                  THE COURT: File it, if you would.
12
                  MS. CHRISTENSEN: Well, Your Honor, if I may.
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                  I mean, usually, we don't -- we could go back and we
14
        might have to redact things then because I consider our
15
        billing records proprietary in the sense that sometimes we
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        write -- you know, we have strategy references and such
        contained in our billing --
17
18
                  THE COURT: (Indiscernible) them or -- but that's
19
        fine.
20
                  MS. CHRISTENSEN: Okay. But that's why we typically
2.1
        don't put them on the ECF.
22
                  THE COURT: Okay. But if you're going to ask me to
23
        recommend a fee award, I'd like to see them and I think it's
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And, you know, you make the call in terms of what

something that should be docketed.

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 1
        you redact and what you don't, but I'll make my recommendation
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        based on what I can see. So --
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                  MR. RAHMAN: Your Honor, if we sent you the
        unredacted records --
 4
                  THE COURT: These are judicial documents to which
 5
        the public has a right of access. They're going to inform a
 6
 7
        judicial decision. So, no, I'm not going to see something
 8
        that the public also can't see, unless there is a need to do
 9
        so.
10
                  So contemporaneous billing records, please, but two
11
        basic concerns. There doesn't have to be a loadstar cross
12
        check.
13
                  The rates that are reflected in the summary that you
14
        provided me are higher than typically awarded in this
15
        district. You're shaking your head, ma'am. Am I incorrect?
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                  MS. CHRISTENSEN: Yeah. Your Honor, I was just next
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        door within the last 12 months where Judge Carolyn Wade
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        approved my $750 fee and Mr. Rahman of 495.
19
                  I wasn't involved in this decision to suggest such
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I wasn't involved in this decision to suggest such low rates as part of this motion, but those are our rates.

And we have had those rates approved. So I --

THE COURT: You said next door? Carolyn --

MS. CHRISTENSEN: In the State --

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THE COURT: Oh, in the State Court.

MS. CHRISTENSEN: -- Supreme Court.

THE COURT: Okay. Yeah.

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MS. CHRISTENSEN: And, you know, I mean, I can find other decisions. I was telling Mr. Rahman that I'm pretty sure I was awarded over \$500 an hour in this district. I don't know how many years about, but six or seven. But I'll find it.

THE COURT: Okay. And I can find you --

MS. CHRISTENSEN: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- dozens and dozens where the rates typically approved in this district for FLSA cases is 350 to 400 an hour for partners and then down accordingly to other attorneys and billers.

MS. CHRISTENSEN: All lawyers don't perform equal work. And we work really hard to get those rates and we typically get very, very good results for our clients.

And I don't think that I should be having my rate -just because that's what some other lawyers get here
typically.

THE COURT: It's not just because what some other lawyers get here. It's what the judges in this district approve.

MS. CHRISTENSEN: If --

THE COURT: And to the extent that you want to have a multiplier in excess of four, it's also far above what is typically approved in this district. So I'm very concerned

about that.

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And you know, I'm happy to hear from you beyond what's in your papers about the reasons for a multiplier, but this is a case where virtually nothing of any moment happened in court. You exchanged some discovery. You mediated and you settled early.

FLSA cases don't carry a lot of risk and I'm sure you could come up with some examples, but I can't think of one where the plaintiff didn't get some recovery through settlement or a verdict. Not necessarily what the plaintiff asks for, that's certainly true.

But in terms of the risk of getting compensated and a fee switching context, I feel like I must be missing something because I'm not sure I appreciate what the risk is that needs to be compensated through the multiplier.

MR. RAHMAN: Well, Your Honor, in this case specifically the defendants no longer operate in the State of New York. They closed down their shop in December of last year, 2017. So they no longer are even active in this state.

So there was a substantial risk in being able to collect any kind of judgment from the defendants.

And, frankly, in our settlement not only do we have an agreement, we also have multiple guarantees. We have personal guarantees from the two owners of the company. They supplied us with a back of evidence of their assets. So we --

which we can enforce, if there's a default.

So obviously if we had gone to trial -- obviously, if we didn't win, we would have lost and who knows where we would be.

But if we won at trial, there's no certainty that we would ever be able to collect. We would be able to get a personal guarantte as we have been able to get in this case.

And, again, the results speak for themselves. I know Your Honor has mentioned the ten percent number, but the --

THE COURT: Well, only because of what you told me.

MR. RAHMAN: But the back wages --

THE COURT: I'm not making any of this up.

MR. RAHMAN: Well, Your Honor, we wanted to be candid with the court. We didn't want to go into -- to not be fully candid, of course.

But realistically, you know, the result that we achieved, you know, I think Ms. Klein would agree it -- the defendants were not happy with the result.

It took a lot of -- the mediator did a tremendous job and as we told the court it took several months just for him to negotiate the terms of the settlement, because we were -- of the agreement, because it was so contested it was -- and you know, many times there was conversation about, you know, should the parties go forward because, clearly, one side was

not happy with the result.

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But so yes, could we have recovered more potentially at a trial? Of course. But (indiscernible) speaking this was, in our view, a tremendous result for the class of over 5,000 individuals.

MS. KLEIN: Your Honor, I would state that's a candid assessment. There were a lot of issues, a lot of negotiating back and forth and I do have an unhappy client. So that is -- I want to state that.

THE COURT: I rarely see a settlement where anyone walks out happy. Rarely. By it's nature settlement disappoints everybody to some extent.

On the costs, why is the -- why are the meals and taxi costs, and the mediator fee recoverable litigation costs?

The taxis and the meals don't strike me as a litigation cost. It's part of the overhead that you cover with your fees, I would think. But if I'm wrong about that, I'm happy to be enlightened.

In terms of the mediator fee, particularly where you could have come to a settlement conference with me or another judge for free, again, given that all of this comes out of the pockets of the class that you represent, I want to be sure that despite your dim view of the term, I am being gimlet eyed about it because my role here is to protect the class.

MR. RAHMAN: On that point, I would say that when

2.1

our clients agreed to cover out-of-pocket expenses separately from the recovery -- secondly, we could provide you with -- Your Honor with authority that -- where class counsel has been awarded recovery of expenses such as meals or transportation.

And these are costs that we out laid for our clients and we don't believe it's unreasonable to recoup that from the settlement -- from the settlement fund.

THE COURT: All right. And the mediator's fee?

MR. RAHMAN: Well, Your Honor, it's a cost that we incurred and it was a cost that --

THE COURT: Right, just -- look. There are a lot of costs you could incur and to make it an extreme example, just to illustrate the point.

You could have chosen to travel by helicopter instead of taxi and you could have incurred the cost, but would it be reasonable?

So why is it reasonable where there is a free option available to take out of the client's recovery? There may be reasons why it makes sense for you guys. It's more efficient for your practice, and I get that.

But to have the clients subsidize it is the question. Why is that reasonable?

MR. RAHMAN: Well, we certainly could have gone before Your Honor or another magistrate judge. But we went before a very experienced and noted mediator, Mr. Hunter

Hughes --

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THE COURT: And I'm sure he's more experienced and informed on these matters than any mere federal magistrate judge could be.

But the question is, again, why incur the cost rather than take advantage of the free service?

MR. RAHMAN: Well, Your Honor, I can't predict what would have happened or what results we would have achieved had we gone a different route.

All I can say is in our view Mr. Hughes got us a tremendous result. And I can't say for certain whether another judge or another mediation would have gotten us that result, but I will say I attended the mediation along with colleagues and the plaintiffs. You know, we feel that he did an amazing service for us by getting us — by getting the parties to come to the agreement that he was able to get us to.

And so while I don't know what would have happened had we gone to a free magistrate judge, I can say that you know, every penny that was spent on Mr. Hughes, ultimately, in our view, led to a much better result, or more money in the pockets of our class for our clients, than we would have achieved otherwise.

THE COURT: Well, I certainly get the instinct that you get what you pay for.

All right. Those are the things I wanted to address

and I'm going to reserve a recommendation pending the supplemental submission I'm going to get.

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So I'm going to get the revised amounts that are going to the claimants. I'm going to get, Ms. Klein, the authority that you were describing before.

I'm going to reject Ms. Estafania to find out whether she is objecting or opting out. You're going to provide me your billing records.

Oh, the last thing. And then, of course, if there is anything any of you want to get into, I'm happy to take it up.

What's your take on the administrator? Ms. Williams was understandably concerned about the role of the administrator.

And then there's the concern you weren't getting responsive results from it. Are you planning to stick with this administrator or look for somebody new?

MS. CHRISTENSEN: I mean, in my view it's a highly competitive business and there are multiple other firms that we can select.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. CHRISTENSEN: And they understand that.

THE COURT: I leave it to all of you to exercise your judgment because I know you all have the incentive to make sure that you're getting good service and don't have

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        people complaining to you and then ultimately the court.
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        So just give me an update on what you're proposing with the
 3
        administrator.
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                  I assume that some of these things may require just
        tweaking the proposed settlement document itself. Is that
 5
        right?
 6
 7
                  Certainly, if there's a change in administrator --
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                  MS. CHRISTENSEN: Oh, I'm sorry. You mean we will
 9
        be eliminating --
10
                  THE COURT: No, no. Or replacing. If you do, you
11
        need to just submit something -- a revised document.
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                  MS. CHRISTENSEN: Oh, right.
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                  THE COURT: All right. Just attend to the -- you
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        know, crossing the T's and dotting the I's in terms of the
15
        settlement paperwork.
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                  How long would you like to submit the supplemental
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        matters?
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                  MS. KLEIN: Your Honor, we don't need any time for
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        our letter, so --
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                  THE COURT: Well, I'd like just on thing that covers
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        everything, rather than get it piecemeal. And I'm happy to
        give you the time that you all think you need for it.
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23
                  MR. RAHMAN: Maybe a week from today.
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                  THE COURT: Okay. If you think you can do it.
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        Again, I'm not trying to rush you. So I want you to get
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        everything done to your satisfaction. So a week? All right.
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                  And once I receive your submissions, I will make my
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        recommendation to Judge Matsumoto. Anything else for today,
 4
        folks?
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                  MS. KLEIN: Nothing, Your Honor.
                  THE COURT: Ms. Williams, or Mr. Mills, or Mr.
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 7
        Thomas, is there anything any of you wanted to add?
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                  MR. THOMAS: I wanted to know -- I'm here observing
        and I heard that --
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                  THE CLERK: I'm sorry, Judge.
                  THE COURT: Oh, yes. I'm sorry. We should -- for
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12
       the record, you're Mr. Thomas, yes?
13
                  MR. THOMAS: Yes.
14
                  THE COURT: Go ahead. Oh, would you actually come
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       up so we can get -- we make an audio recording and from back
16
       there we're not going to hear you.
17
                 MR. THOMAS: All right.
18
                  THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Thomas.
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                  MR. THOMAS: Yes. The administrators said that
20
       there was supposed to a lowered judgment. From my
2.1
       understanding it was 1.5 million-five hundred thousand going
22
       to the administrators -- the legal staff --
23
                  THE COURT: To the counsel.
24
                 MR. THOMAS: -- for the class. The legal staff is
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        for the class action participants, right? 500,000 was supposed
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to go to them. 35,000 to each original claimant.
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2.1

THE COURT: Yeah. I think they've lowered that amount.

MR. THOMAS: They said 35,000 each. That was a total. A total of 35,000 between the three, which would leave a million and change for the class.

MR. RAHMAN: A little less than that.

MR. THOMAS: A little less. 895,000 or something -- 970 -- 65,000.

There are plenty of people in the class that -- some worked two days. Some worked five days. Some worked five years. Some worked eight years.

Now in that time I worked five years, from 2012 to 2016. All right. That's five years, if you count it.

There was times where I didn't get my bonuses.

There was times where I didn't get paid the proper hourly rate that I was supposed to get. And that was through a five year period.

So I wanted to know since the letter stated that payments will be made on or about October. 25 percent in October of this year, and then another 25 percent in March of 2019 and the 50 percent of whatever judgment I was supposed to receive is supposed to come in on or before December of 2019.

But he just stated that it's not going to be a million. A little less than a million. You were saying that

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 1
        it was only going to be 400 and something thousand for the
 2
        class.
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                  MS. CHRISTENSEN: Can I answer that?
                  THE COURT: Yes.
 4
                  MS. CHRISTENSEN: Can I answer that?
 5
                  THE COURT: Yeah.
 6
 7
                  MS. CHRISTENSEN: I hear -- I think I understand
 8
        your question. Correct me if I'm wrong.
 9
                  What we were representing to the court is the only
        people -- members of the class who will be receiving money are
10
11
        those who submitted -- who are opting into the class, okay,
12
        who have made their claims, meaning that had to take some
13
        affirmative step.
14
                  And so they (indiscernible) only 1,200 people out
15
        of 5,500. There were potentially, 5,500 class members, but
16
        only 1,200 class members submitted --
17
                  MR. THOMAS: Submitted the form by June 22nd.
18
                  MS. CHRISTENSEN: Correct. And so we were saying
19
        when you total -- for those 1,200 people, what they will be
20
        paid it was $458,879.
2.1
                  So had more people -- if there were 2,000 instead of
22
        1,200 --
23
                  MR. THOMAS: It would have been less of a judgment.
24
                  MS. CHRISTENSEN: There would have been more money
25
        that they had to pay.
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THE COURT: In other words --

2.1

MR. THOMAS: More money that the plaintiffs had to pay or more money that the class would receive.

THE COURT: Well, here's how I understand it, and counsel, please, tell me if I've got this wrong. The defendants agreed to pay up to \$1.5 million.

MR. THOMAS: Correct.

THE COURT: With a third going to counsel.

MR. THOMAS: Leading counsel.

THE COURT: Yes. So a million, roughly, would be available for members of the class.

The way they've structured it is everybody is assigned a certain number of points and they get their share based on the number of points. So if you work longer you have more of a payment.

MR. THOMAS: More points. Yeah.

THE COURT: But if half of the class doesn't come forward to make their claim, it's not that that million gets divided up among the half of the class who did come forward. The other half goes back to the defendant's pocket.

MR. THOMAS: It goes back to the defendant.

THE COURT: Yeah. Instead of saying the class is entitled to this amount and we'll divide it up among the people who come forward, they're saying we're -- no matter how few people come forward, we're not going to give you more than

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1
       your ten percent of what we think you were entitled to, or 75
 2
       percent of what we think we could have won. However you want
       to characterize it. We're not going to give you more than
 3
       that, than your share.
 4
                 MS. KLEIN: Your Honor, if I may --
 5
                 MR. THOMAS: But that share -- shouldn't that share
 6
 7
        -- should be -- you're stating that it was 5,000 original
 8
       class action members, correct?
 9
                  THE COURT: Something like that. 5,600.
                  MR. THOMAS: Well, close to it. Roughly. Roughly.
10
11
       Only 1,200 opted in.
12
                  THE COURT: Yeah.
13
                  MR. THOMAS: So the other 3,800 they're not
14
       claiming. Their claim is they cease -- they cease --
15
                  THE COURT: Nothing and their claims are
16
        extinguished, right? Is that right?
17
                  MS. CHRISTENSEN: Yes, correct.
18
                  MR. THOMAS: So their claims go back to the
19
       plaintiffs?
20
                  MR. RAHMAN: The defendant.
2.1
                  THE COURT: The defendant. In other words, for
       those 3,000 people or so they get nothing and they can't ever
22
23
       go to court.
24
                 MR. THOMAS: Correct. That part I understand. But
25
       their share is not distributed --
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51
 1
                  THE COURT: Nope.
 2
                  MR. THOMAS: -- amongst the class that opted in.
 3
                  THE COURT: Right.
                  MS. KLEIN: Your Honor, with one correction on that.
 4
        There's a 30 percent minimum quarantee. So if it wasn't 30
 5
        percent, it would be redistributed to get it to 30 percent.
 6
 7
                  THE COURT: Okay. Fair enough.
 8
                  MR. THOMAS: All right.
                  THE COURT: Now do you understand that, anything
 9
10
        that you want to say about it?
11
                  MR. THOMAS: I'm just going to ask them roughly how
12
        much I'm supposed to get since they said that we would get
13
        something in October of this year.
14
                  THE COURT: Okay. I don't know if --
15
                  MR. THOMAS: I just want to know through their
16
        accounting how much I --
17
                  THE COURT: And Mr. Thomas, I certainly want you to
18
        get that information. I just don't know if anybody was
19
        expecting you to be here and so would have that information at
20
        hand.
2.1
                  MR. THOMAS: Understood.
22
                  THE COURT: Does anybody have that?
23
                  MS. KLEIN: No.
24
                  THE COURT: So can I ask you -- same for you, Mr.
25
        Mills?
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52
 1
                  MR. MILLS: No, my question --
 2
                  THE COURT: Come on up, if you will.
 3
                  MR. MILLS: -- pertains to that and it's --
                  THE COURT: Hold on. We just want to make sure --
 4
                  MR. MILLS: -- will be --
 5
                  THE COURT: Sir, just wait till you get up near a
 6
 7
       microphone before you talk.
 8
                  MR. MILLS: Will that amount be -- will I be able to
        calculate that amount from the agreement?
 9
                  THE COURT: From the agreement. I don't think so.
10
11
                  MR. MILLS: They said they had a formula in the
12
        agreement.
13
                  THE COURT: Well, the agreement has a formula, but I
14
        don't think the notice does. Is that correct?
15
                  MR. RAHMAN: That's correct.
16
                  THE COURT: Okay. So, again, what I would encourage
17
        you all to do is provide your contact information to the
18
        lawyers so that they can have the claims administrator get in
19
       touch with you and let you know what your share is.
20
                  MR. MILLS: All right.
2.1
                  THE COURT: Okay. Anybody think there's anything
22
       more that we should do with respect to Mr. Mills or Mr.
23
       Thomas? And I know you weren't expecting them to be here
24
       today, so you couldn't be prepared to answer their questions
25
        about their particular amounts. But anything else anybody
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wants to take up today?
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2.1

MR. RAHMAN: No, we've given them our business cards so please reach out to us.

MR. MILLS: Yeah, everything is pretty much --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MILLS: -- self explanatory.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you all very much.

MR. RAHMAN: I'm sorry. One last point, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. RAHMAN: Ms. Christensen was correct that there has been 1,200 or so class members who have opted in out of the 5,500.

I just wanted to note that there were a high number of class members who worked very few days at OAC. There were - from our numbers, there was about 1,300 -- 35 class members who just worked seven or fewer days.

THE COURT: Yep.

MR. RAHMAN: So there were a large percentage of the class members who had very small claims. But I've noticed that the average amount that's going to be to the claimants who are interviewers will be close to \$400. And for the trainees about \$65.

So it would seem that a lot of the class members who did not opt in were likely those who had the smaller claims who worked the fewer days.

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 1
                  THE COURT: Right. Well, look. You have a third
 2
        maybe, not even, of people that opted in. But the amount that
 3
        they're getting is close to half of the amount that you had
        set aside. So I inferred that.
 4
 5
                  But that does remind me. You're giving me some
 6
        numbers that I think would be useful to have in making my
 7
        recommendation.
                  Could you as part of the supplemental submission
 8
        provide the transcript of today's proceedings so that I have
 9
10
        what you told me here today as well to rely on when I make my
11
        recommendation?
12
                  MR. RAHMAN: That's fine. Yes.
13
                  THE COURT: All right. Thank you, all. Have a very
14
        good day. Thank you for coming in.
15
             (Proceedings concluded at 11:52 a.m.)
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